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on the Hawaiian Islands.
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12 Chinese Granite Hitching Posts; \$5 each.
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House and Lot, 75x155 ft., on No. 71 Young street; parlor, 3 bedrooms, kitchen dining-room, etc.
Lot on Wilber avenue 100x300 ft., fenced; price \$2100.

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House in Robello Lane; dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, carriage house and stables; large yard.

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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FORMIDABLE SCHEME TO BALK BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

Sickness Makes Serious Havoc Among
the Spanish Troops
in Cuba.

UNITED STATES.

Nicholas C. Craede, the discoverer of the wonderful Colorado mining camp, which is known from end to end of the world by his name, died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 12, from an overdose of morphine. It may have been that it was accidental, for he was accustomed to use the drug for neuralgia. Craede prospected for ten years, living on bacon and beans when, by a lucky strike of silver he became a millionaire.

The coal strike may come to arbitration, according to present signs. The Governor of West Virginia has got ready for trouble. Several labor organizations have offered aid to the strikers. Miners in Illinois have joined the strike. Striker in Ohio wrecked a string of coal cars, and \$5000 reward is offered for the detection of the perpetrators.

Ninety-two percent of humidity in the air, with the temperature at 90 degrees, was attended with eight deaths and 21 prostrations from heat in New York on July 12. A cool breeze from the sea in the evening brought some relief, but physicians said many people, who were of weak constitutions, would never recover from the effects of the heat.

Lightning struck the New York State military camp at Peekskill on July 12, taking the Young Men's Christian Association tents as its object. Corporal J. J. McDonald, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, was killed and half a dozen others were rendered unconscious. The same evening Edwin J. Betts and wife were killed at Delphi, N. Y., by lightning.

Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at Washington. The Senate and House both took adjournments over a day out of respect to his memory.

A sailboat carrying five young persons was capsized on the 12th inst. in the middle of Eagle lake, Ind., resulting in the drowning of Georgia Coulter, daughter of Professor Coulter of the University of Chicago, and Bertha Yarnell, daughter of Edward F. Yarnell of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Detroit, July 12.—George V. N. Lothrop, ex Minister to Russia, died at Detroit on the 12th inst. He was stricken with heat prostration a week previous and had been in a comatose condition ever since. One of his daughters is Baroness Heune of St. Petersburg.

Collis P. Huntington has presented to the University of California a priceless collection of books and manuscripts about California.

Judge N. Greene Curtis, a pioneer lawyer of California, has died at Sacramento aged 71 years.

Colonel Charles F. Crocker is seriously ill in San Francisco.

Captain Merry of San Francisco, the Nicaragua canal champion, will be appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

The tariff conference worked four hours on Sunday.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, the veteran newspaper editor of Jersey City, is offered the position of Minister to Bolivia. [Major Pangborn will be remembered as the 4th of July orator in Honolulu last year.—Ed.]

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

In a forecast of this week's work in the Senate, telegraphed from Washington to the Chronicle, the following occurs:

"The friends of the Hawaiian annexation treaty on the Foreign Relations Committee also hope to be authorized to report a ratification resolution at their meeting

next Wednesday, but it is by no means certain that the committee will be able to reach an agreement so soon."

EUROPE.

The French Ministry had a close call for defeat on the 12th, and was liable to be thrown on the direct taxation bill the next day. A Paris correspondent says, "The downfall of the Ministry on the eve of President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg would be most unfortunate."

The St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya predicts that a British imperial customs union might lead to the downfall of the Empire. It says that without an ally her great fleet would be powerless against the combined strength of Europe.

The statement of the Bank of Spain shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

Captain Cei, an Italian officer, has invented a rifle from which eighty shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Tests of the new arm are being made by the Government.

Emil Artou, convicted of bribery in connection with the Panama canal scandals, has made sensational revelations. The Boulangists offered him 1,000,000 francs for a document, the making public of which would have resulted in the overthrow of the Loubet Ministry. M. Loubet, he said, had also tried to obtain certain documents from him.

ANTI-BRITISH SCHEME.

Berlin, July 10.—The main business of serious import to be transacted during Emperor William's visit to the Czar will be the formation of a distinct understanding between Russia and Germany in regard to a frankly anti-British policy in the Orient, especially in connection with Japan and China, and in the event of possible complications arising from the critical situation in India. Emperor William will pledge himself to systematically support Russian interests in that part of the world, a policy which in the main is approved by Prince Hohenzollern, the Imperial Chancellor, and which, it is hoped, will further isolate Great Britain.

Russia on her part is to promise the weight of her influence in favor of Germany in the event of annexation plans in Samoa and elsewhere maturing. The Emperor hopes, notwithstanding the natural curiosity of France, growing out of this programme, that an entente with the French and the public in most cases will also be possible. It is owing to this outspoken anti-British programme, the outlines of which were sketched at the meeting between Emperor William and the Czar at Breslau in 1896, that his majesty deems it best to show a great deal of reserve in regard to Queen Victoria's jubilee, and the attitude of the German Embassy in London during the festival was due to the same cause.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The steamship Empress of Japan has made the passage from Victoria to Yokohama, deducting the difference in time, in ten days three hours forty-four minutes, an average speed of 17.30 knots an hour. This is the best time ever made across the Pacific in either direction.

The Dominion Cabinet has decided to put the alien labor law in force in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at once so as to protect Canadian workmen against those coming from the United States.

A report prepared by Armenian notables and bishops on the situation in Armenia has been forwarded with great difficulty to France. It shows that the Turks are practicing all sorts of cruelty but very quietly.

United States Consul Bell at Sydney, New South Wales, reports to the State Department that the

Continued on 4th Page.

JAPAN STILL INSISTENT

STRONG INFLUENCES FOR ANNEXATION AT WASHINGTON.

Public Opinion Excited Over Suspected Rehearsal of Spain and Japan Against United States.

Washington, July 10.—Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, late this afternoon sent to Secretary Sherman his reply to the note of the Secretary of State, written in answer to Japan's original note of protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

The note of the Minister answers in detail the contentions of the Secretary of State, and at some length elaborates the position taken by Japan against the treaty. The note was sent after full communication with the Japanese home Government. It doubtless will be transmitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with the other correspondence.

At the Japanese Legation here it is said that the Japanese newspapers whose comment was quoted in the dispatches sent from San Francisco yesterday, and all of which spoke either in a contemptuous tone of the United States or abounded in criticism of the position of the Japanese Government toward Hawaii, belong to the Opposition press in Japan, and that the sentiment they express must not be taken as the sentiment of the Japanese Government. No quotations from the official organs were given.

New York, July 10.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says: Strong influences are at work to expedite the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The additional protest of the Japanese Government, filed in the State Department today coupled with recent news from Hawaii that the Hawaiians feared that Japan might do something to circumvent the annexation movement, is being made the most of by the advocates of the treaty. They are bringing the strongest kind of pressure upon the Senate to secure the ratification of the treaty during the present session.

One of the arguments being used to urge the act is that Spain and Japan are forming some secret coalition to embarrass the United States in both its Hawaiian and Cuban policy. A well-defined suspicion exists in the minds of many Senators and diplomats here that some understanding has recently been reached between Japan and Spain regarding these two questions.

Some of those who are in favor of precipitate action upon the Hawaiian treaty express the belief that unless the Senate ratifies the treaty at once the administration will find such serious complications in the Pacific when the time comes for a vigorous stand on the Cuban question, that it will be greatly hampered in carrying out any naval demonstrations that might result from the representations of Minister Woodford.

In other words they believe that Spain and Japan have reached an understanding whereby the former will maintain a bold front in regard to Cuba while the latter will precipitate some coup d'etat in regard to Hawaii, with the ultimate object in view of delaying action by the United States in regard to both questions.

Friends of Cuba and Hawaii insist that the best way to prevent the execution of the purposes of an alliance would be a prompt ratification of the Hawaiian treaty.

Madrid, July 8.—La Voz de Guipuzcoa of St. Sebastian reproduces the text of Japan's protest to the United States against the annexation of Hawaii, and urges the population to give an enthusiastic farewell to the Japanese Ambassador in order to "demonstrate Spanish sympathy with a people which will not tolerate humiliations and is able to cope in pride with the Yankees, who are the eternal enemies of Spain."

STARS AND STRIPES.

To Be Hoisted Over Honolulu in Case of Interference.

New York, July 12.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It was not until after the receipt of the last mail advices from Hawaii that the officials here considered it necessary to issue any special instructions to the American Minister and naval commander at Hawaii and regarding the course to be pursued in the event of trouble.

These advices were of such a nature as to cause a conference between the State and Navy department officials, which has resulted in instructions which contemplate the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag over the Government buildings in Honolulu on the first signs of interference by any foreign nation.

While believing that the reports concerning possible aggression by Japan were unnecessarily alarming, the authorities have considered it prudent to have the American authorities in Hawaii clothed with all necessary authority to act promptly and forcibly if occasion should arise. They do not now believe that Japan, knowing the positive purpose of the United States to annex the islands, will go beyond a little diplomatic bluster to prevent the consummation of that policy. Rear Admiral Beardslee will be given sufficient force to carry out any programme events may force upon him.

Chicago, July 12.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Times Herald says: The administration has taken steps to keep its grip on Hawaii. Any aggressive interference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag with or without the ratification of the pending annexation treaty.

The administration, realizing that some crisis might arise while the treaty still hangs fire in the Senate, has taken steps to be prepared for any emergency.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructions giving him power to act at the first sign of aggression on the part of Japan or trouble of any kind with which the local authorities are not able to cope.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will be given sufficient force to carry out the programme that events may force upon him. It is definitely settled that the battleship Oregon now en route to San Francisco from Seattle will be dispatched to Hawaii as soon as she can be prepared for the voyage. This will give Admiral Beardslee three vessels—the Oregon, Philadelphia and Marion.

Japan has at present but one vessel in the harbor at Honolulu, the cruiser Naniwa. She has another cruiser at San Francisco awaiting orders which may take her to the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN COMIC OPERA.

Production of Two Californians Presented in New York.

New York, July 12.—Hawaii was triumphantly annexed to-night in Madison square Garden, when "Captain Cook," a spectacular opera, was produced.

The work is the product of two Californians. Noah Brandt composed the music and Sands W. Forman wrote the libretto. Much of the music was good and the libretto was clear. On the whole, "Captain Cook" is an acceptable midsummer diversion. Ex Queen Lil with her staff was present.

A telegram received at San Francisco by Sands Forman from Noah Brandt said: "Success. Company did well. Public enthusiastic. Queen Lil was there."

On account of departure, the furniture for three rooms for light house keeping, and a good paying business will be sold cheap. Apply to Madame Yule, at No. 513 Nuuanu street, second house below the Eagle House.

THE BATTLESHIP OREGON

ORDERED HERE TO RELIEVE THE PHILADELPHIA.

United States Government Will Take No Chances Over the Bellicose Attitude of Japan.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Recognizing the gravity of Japan's attitude on the Hawaiian annexation question the administration has decided to send the big battleship Oregon to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Philadelphia and the old corvette Marion, both of which need renovation. Orders were issued at the Navy Department today for the Marion to return home at once, and instructions will go to Honolulu by steamer, leaving San Francisco on July 17. The Philadelphia is in a very unserviceable condition in consequence of long anchoring in semitropical waters, and therefore it is necessary to get her back to the United States. The Philadelphia will remain at Honolulu, however, until the Oregon arrives and perhaps longer.

It had been intended for some time to send the cruiser Baltimore to Hawaii, but the repairs required will take longer than first estimated, and the probabilities are that she will not be ready for sea service until October. But this unexpected postponement of her assignment to the islands has served a good purpose in allowing the Navy Department to send the Oregon, one of the most formidable ships in the service, without giving Japan an opportunity for construing the act into a display of unfriendliness on our part. It is not customary to send battleships to foreign ports, and the Oregon has never made so long a voyage as that from San Francisco to Honolulu. Her longest trip from San Francisco was down the coast to Acapulco, Mexico, 1800 miles, and the voyage demonstrated the excellence of her sea-going qualities.

While Japan cannot consistently object to the disposition of our naval vessels, it has been not an uncommon occurrence in diplomacy for one nation to construe the presence of a warship or an unusual display of naval strength by another nation at a port in which both have vital interests as an act to be viewed with concern, and information to that effect has been frequently conveyed to the Government of the offending country. If Japan should send a like intimation to the Government it would be met by the explanation that the Oregon is the only vessel available. The Oregon is so far superior to the Japanese cruiser Naniwa at Honolulu that comparison is out of the question.

The administration is taking Japan seriously in her stand concerning Hawaiian annexation. Minister Hoshi's frank statement to Sherman that his Government protested against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States because "the maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of powers which have interests in the Pacific" has been viewed with more concern by the President and his Cabinet than other points of objections, as indicating the rumored purpose of Japan to secure some sort of control of the islands.

Japan insists that she does not seek to embarrass the United States, but the administration is taking no chances. The intention to send the largest available vessel shows that this Government proposes to be prepared for emergencies pending the settlement of the Japanese claims against Hawaii and the ratification of the annexation treaty. How Japan will view the assignment of the Oregon to Hawaiian waters remains to be seen, but it is certain that if other vessels are sent to augment the Naniwa the United States will respond in a vigorous manner that will leave no doubt as to the determined policy of the United States that other powers must keep their hands off Hawaii.